

Figure 1

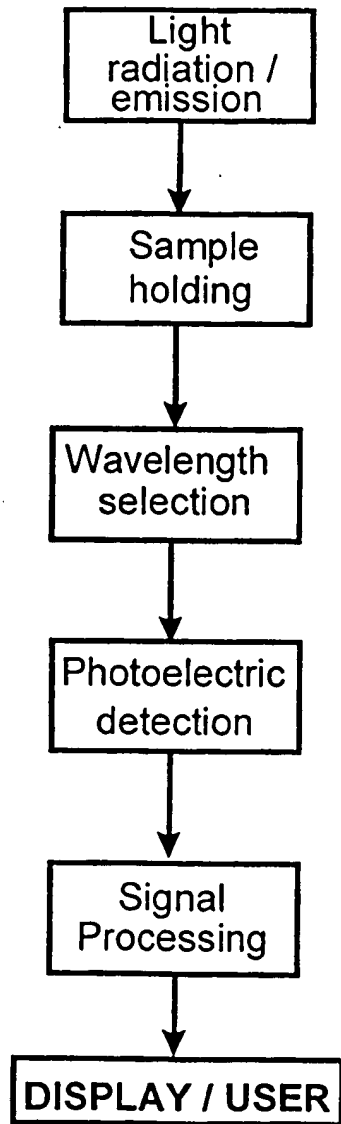


Figure 2a  
(Prior Art)

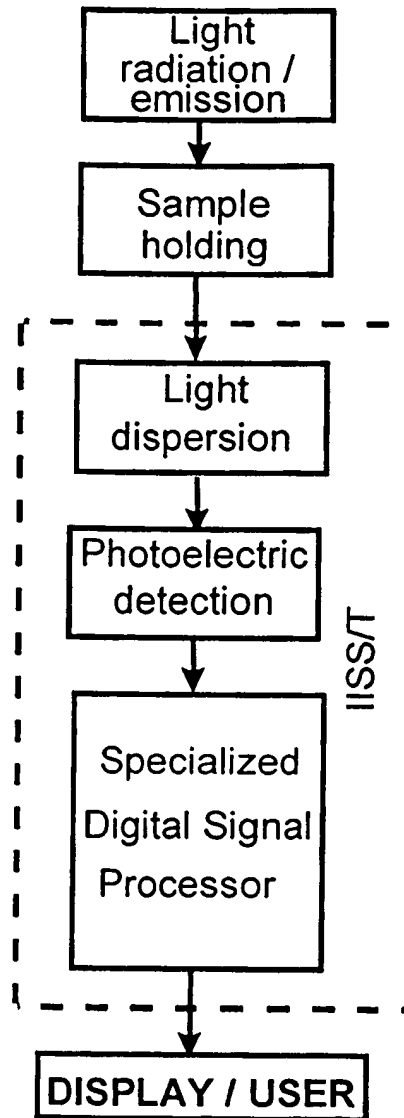


Figure 2b

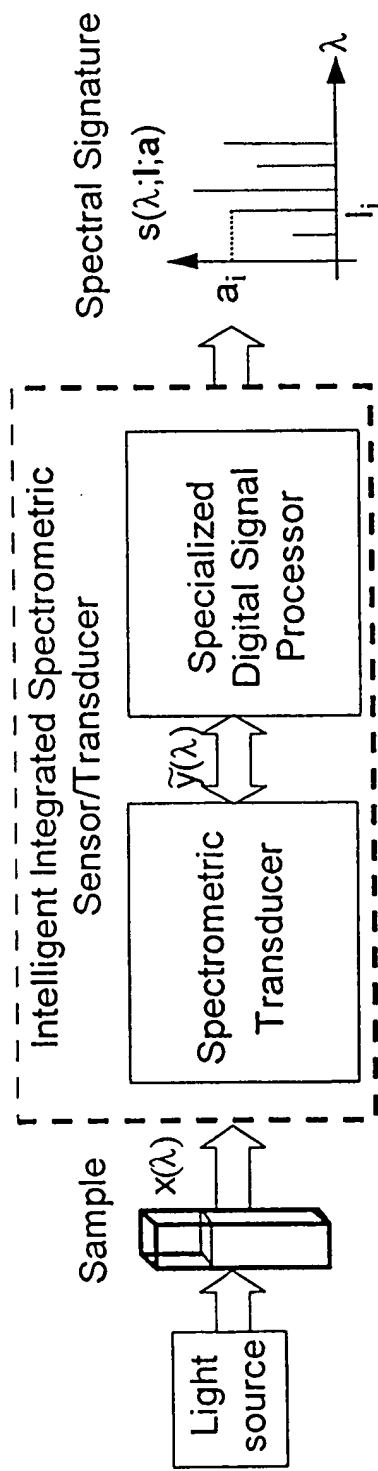


Figure 3

Figure 1. The effect of the concentration of the *Agrobacterium* suspension on the transformation efficiency of *Agrobacterium* strains. The *Agrobacterium* strains were grown in the YEA medium for 24 h at 28°C. The cell concentration of the strains was adjusted to 1.0 × 10<sup>8</sup> cells/ml. The cell suspension was mixed with the plant tissue and the transformation efficiency was determined. The results were expressed as the mean ± SD of three independent experiments. The asterisks indicate the significant difference between the strains at the same concentration of the cell suspension.

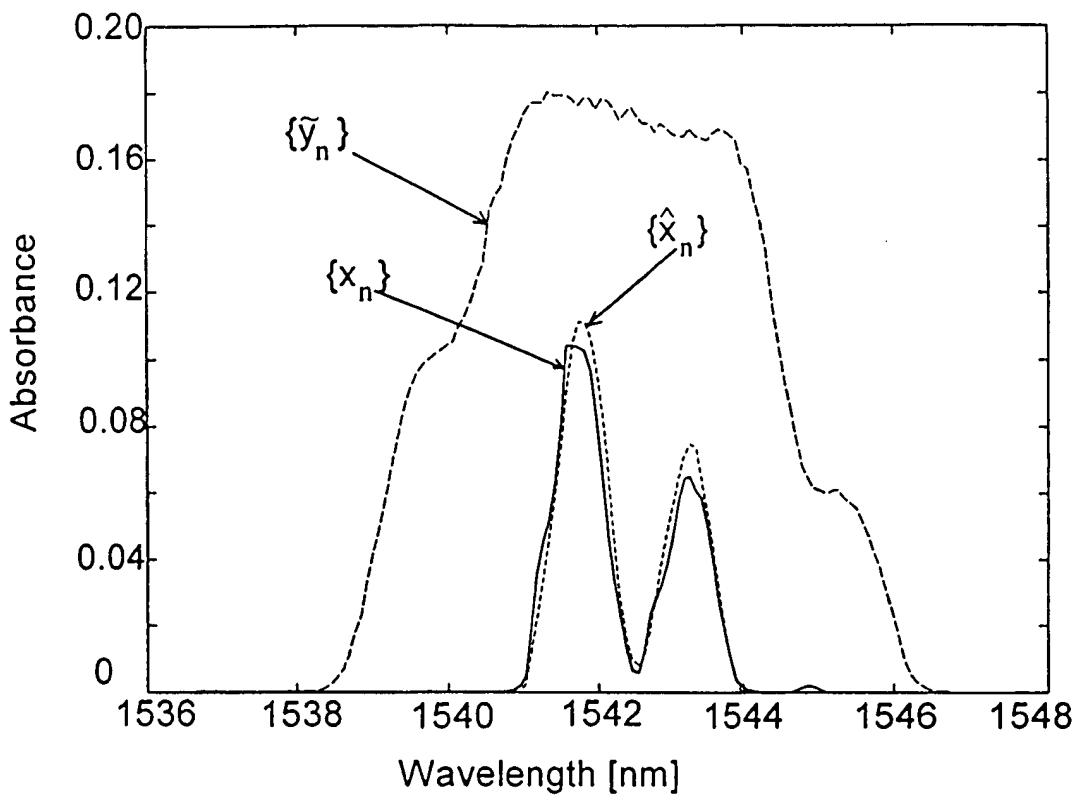


Figure 4

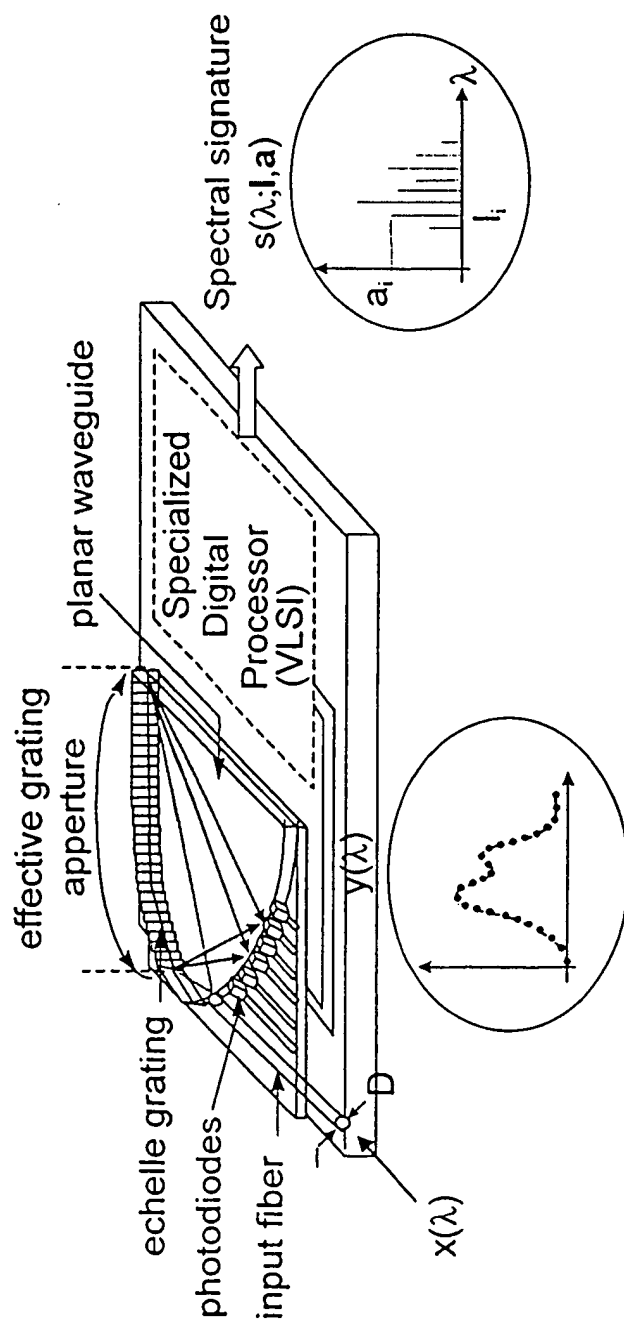


Figure 5

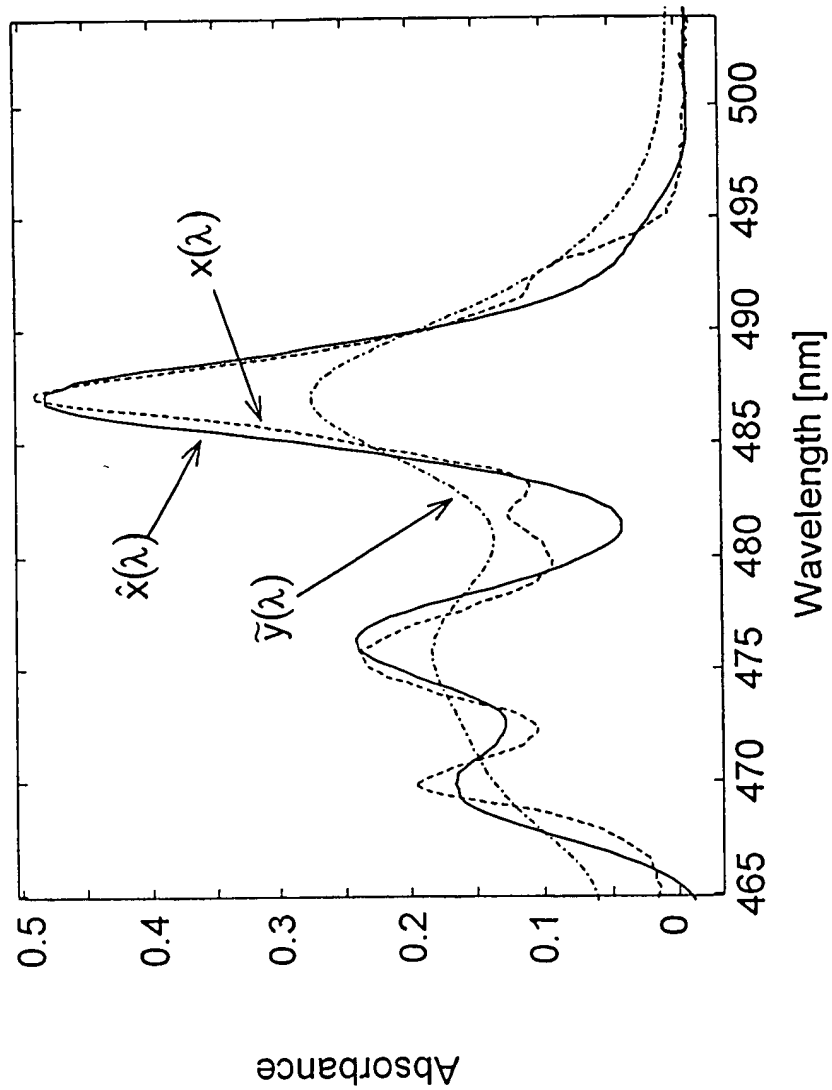


Figure 6

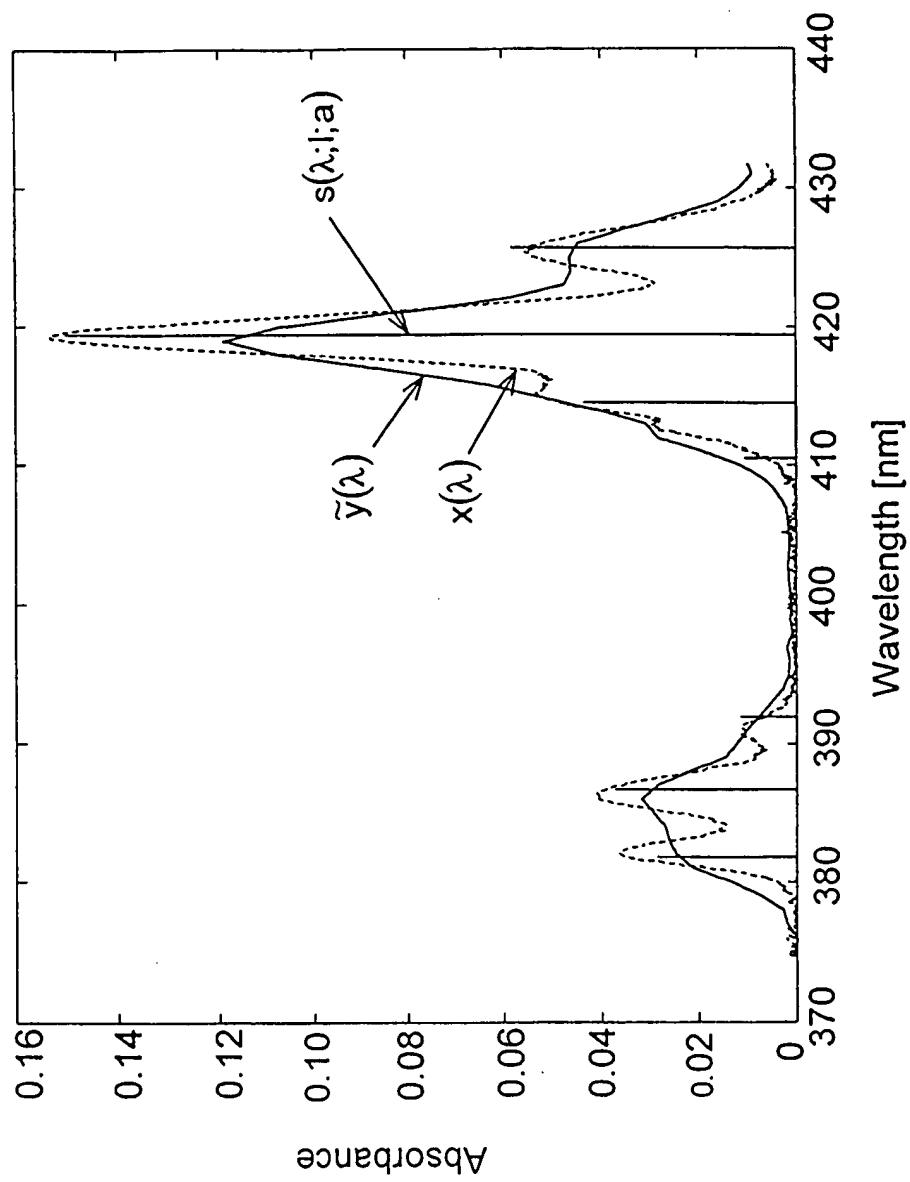


Figure 7

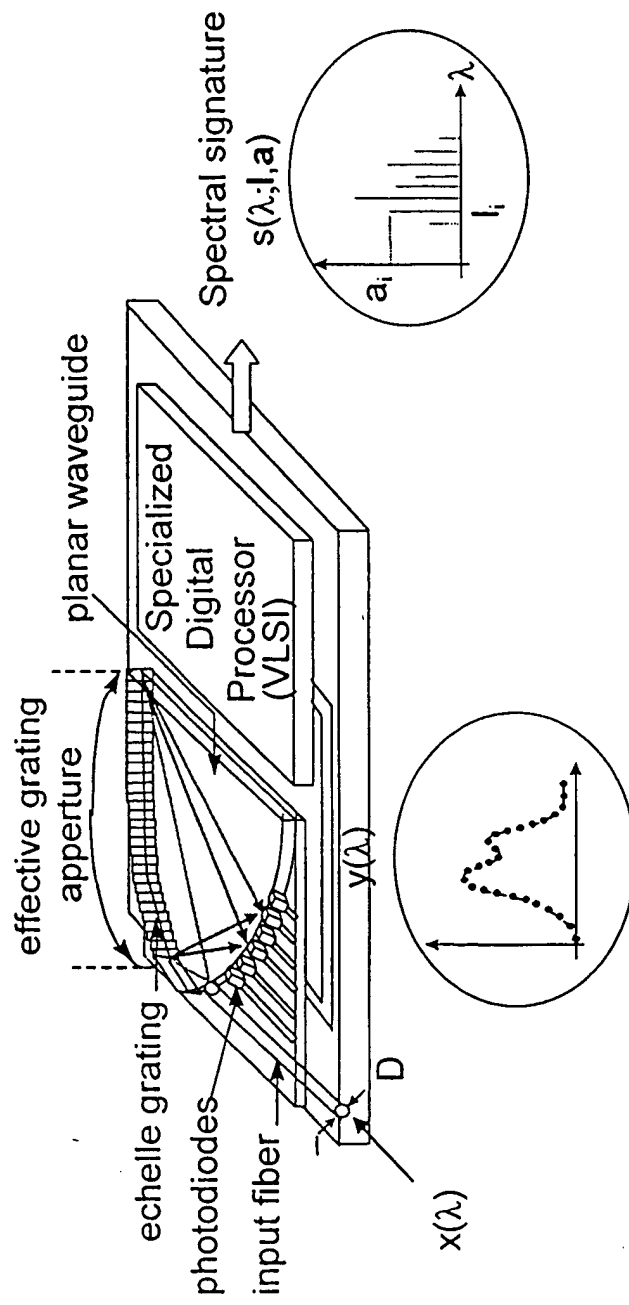


Figure 8



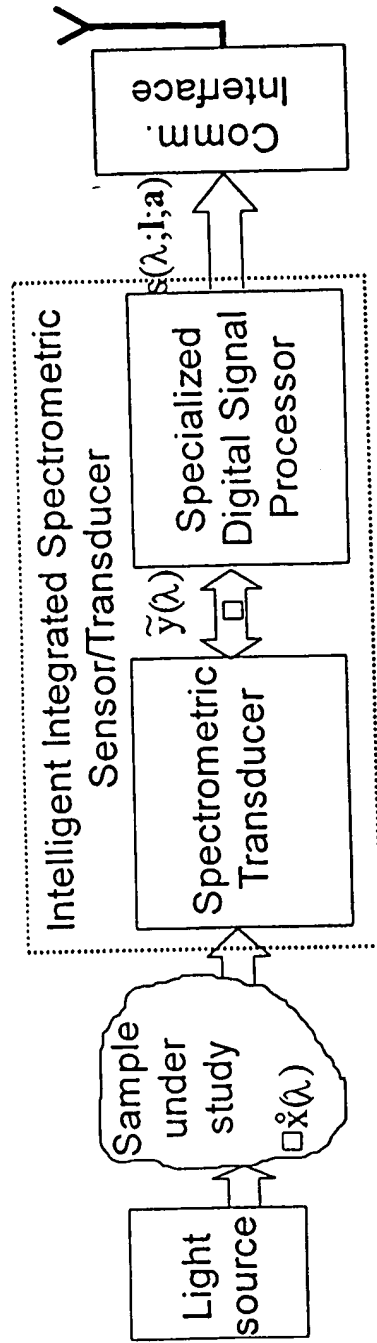


Figure 9

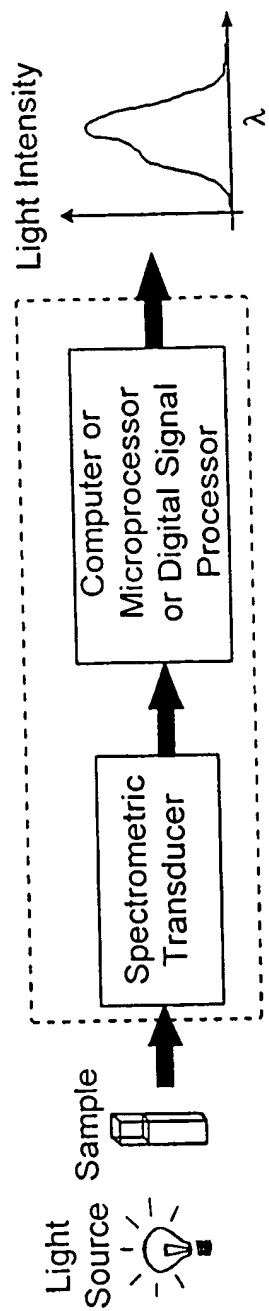


Figure 10

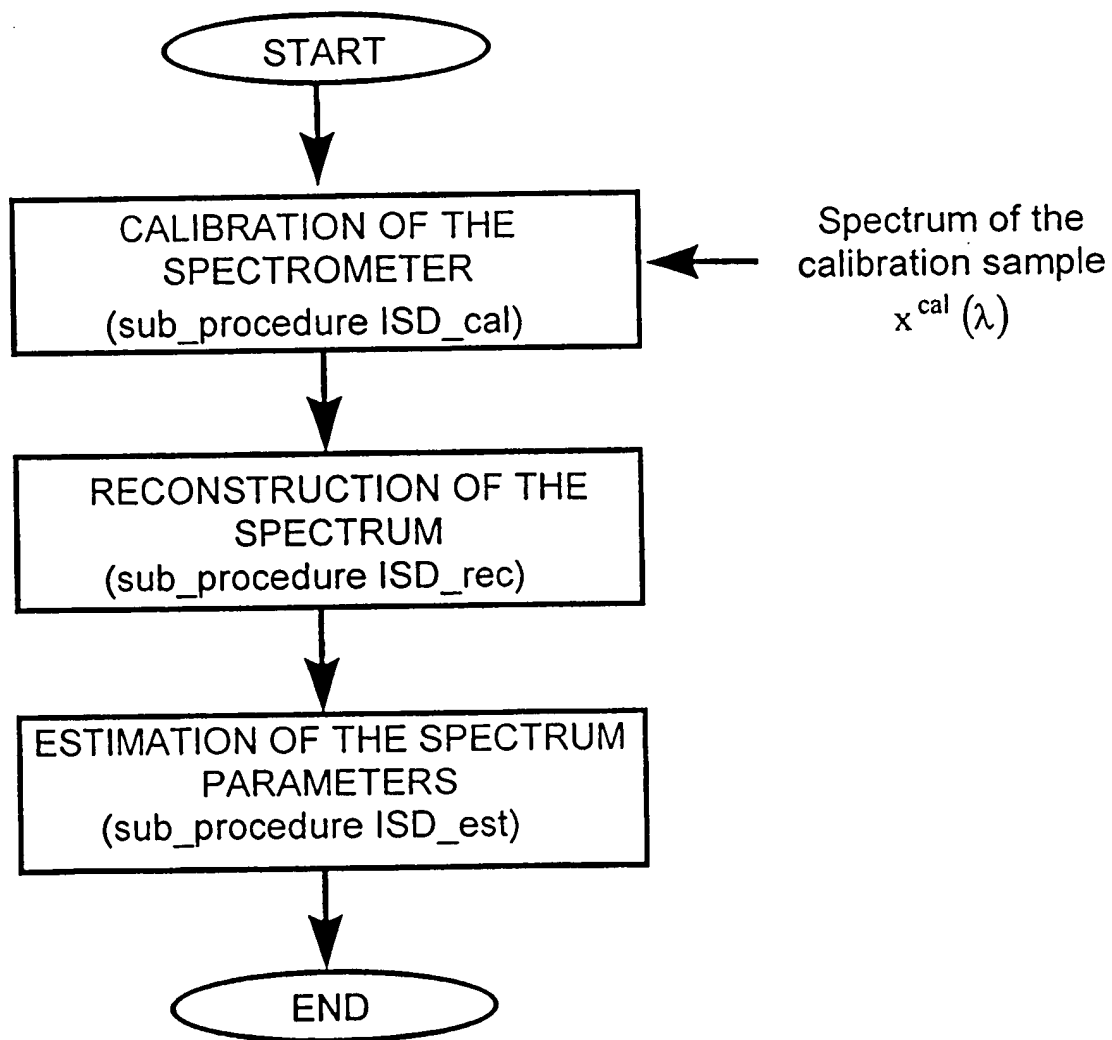
[illegible]

Figure 11a

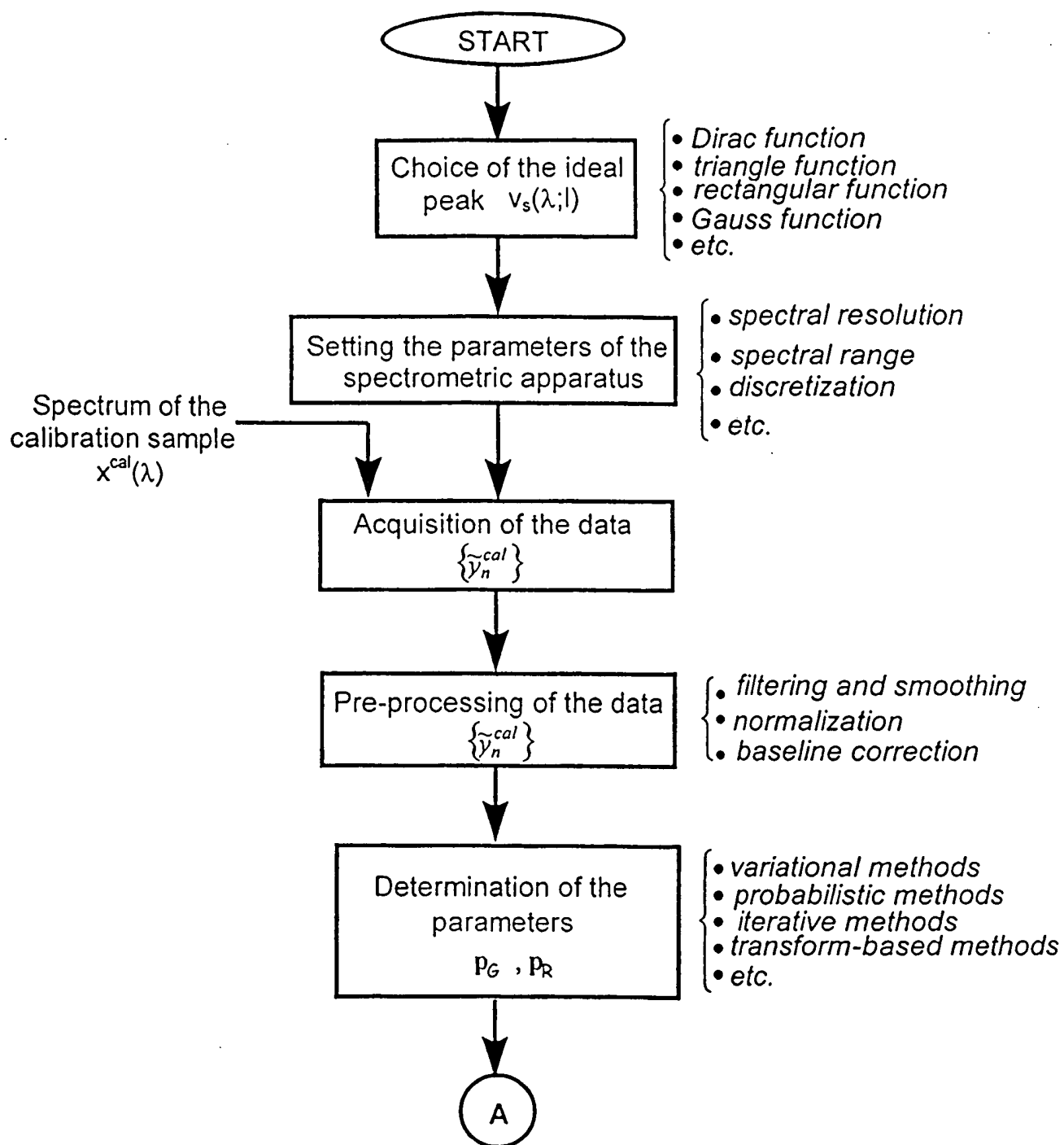
[illegible]

Figure 11b

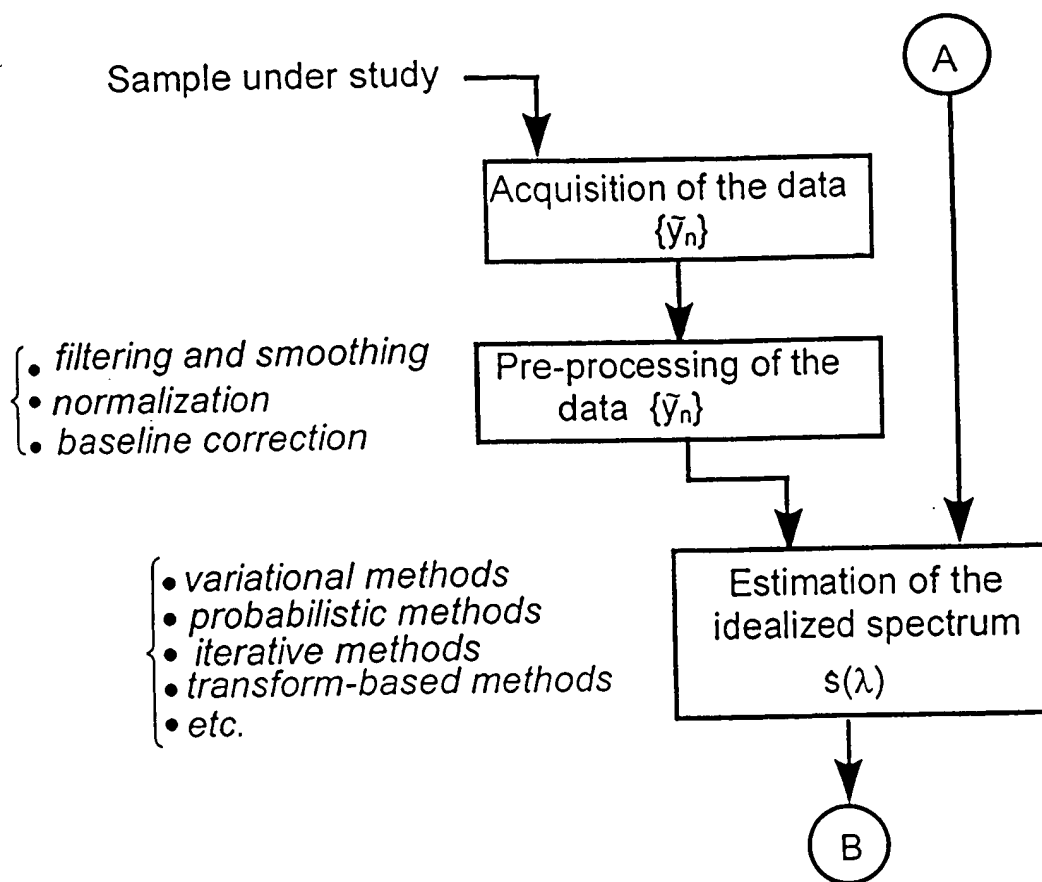


Figure 11c

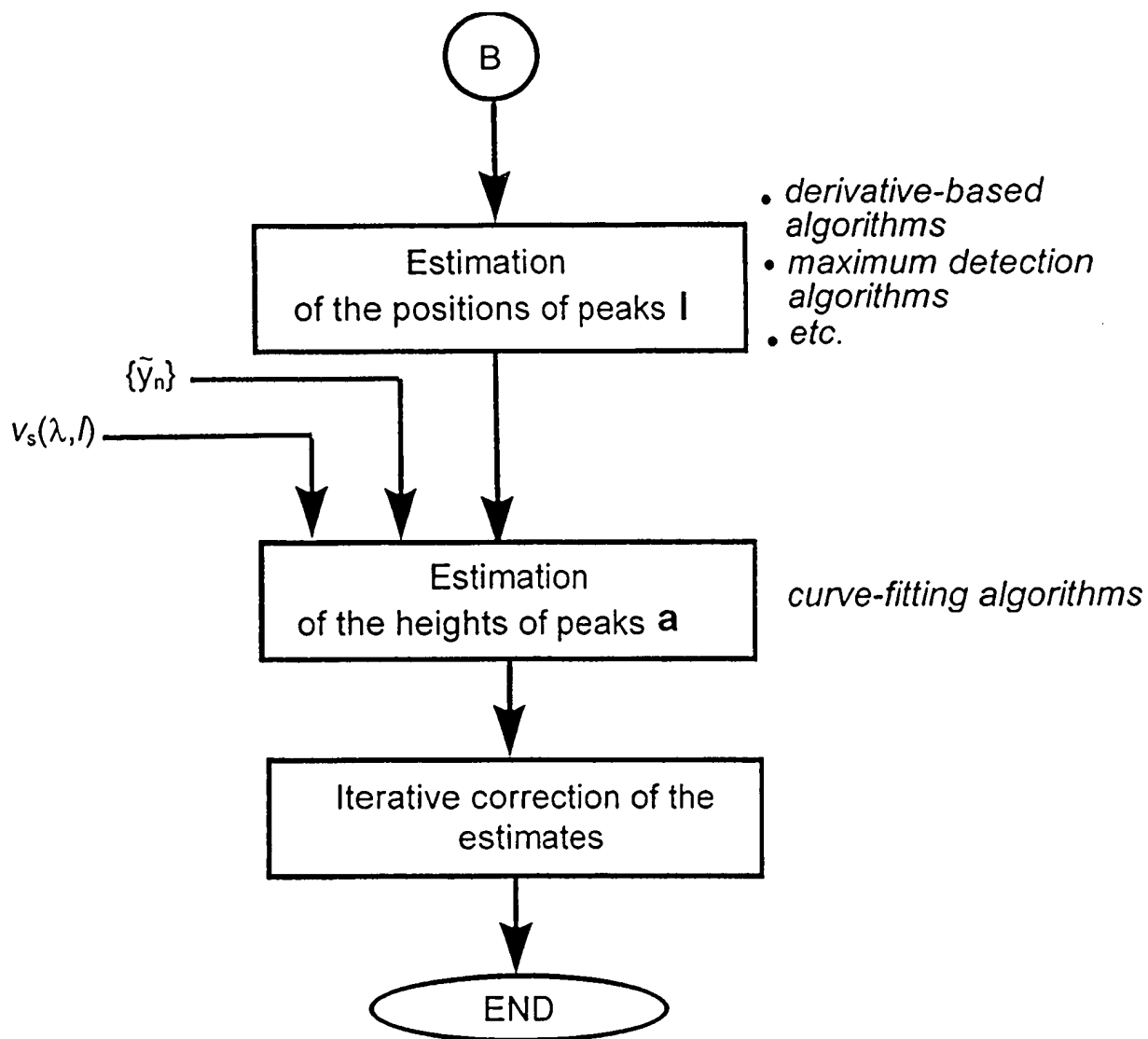


Figure 11d

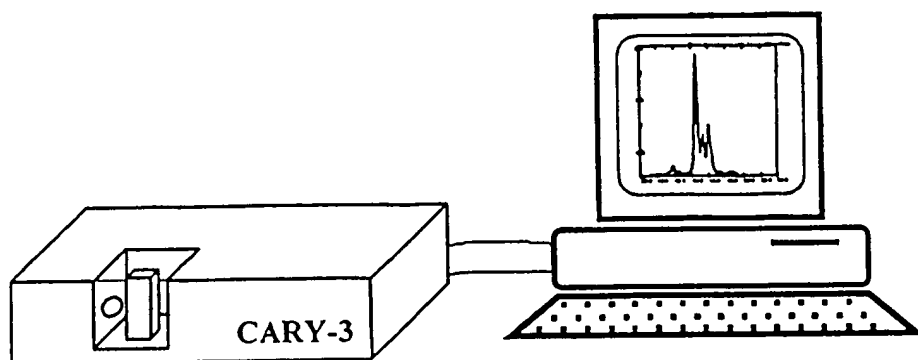
[illegible]

Figure 12

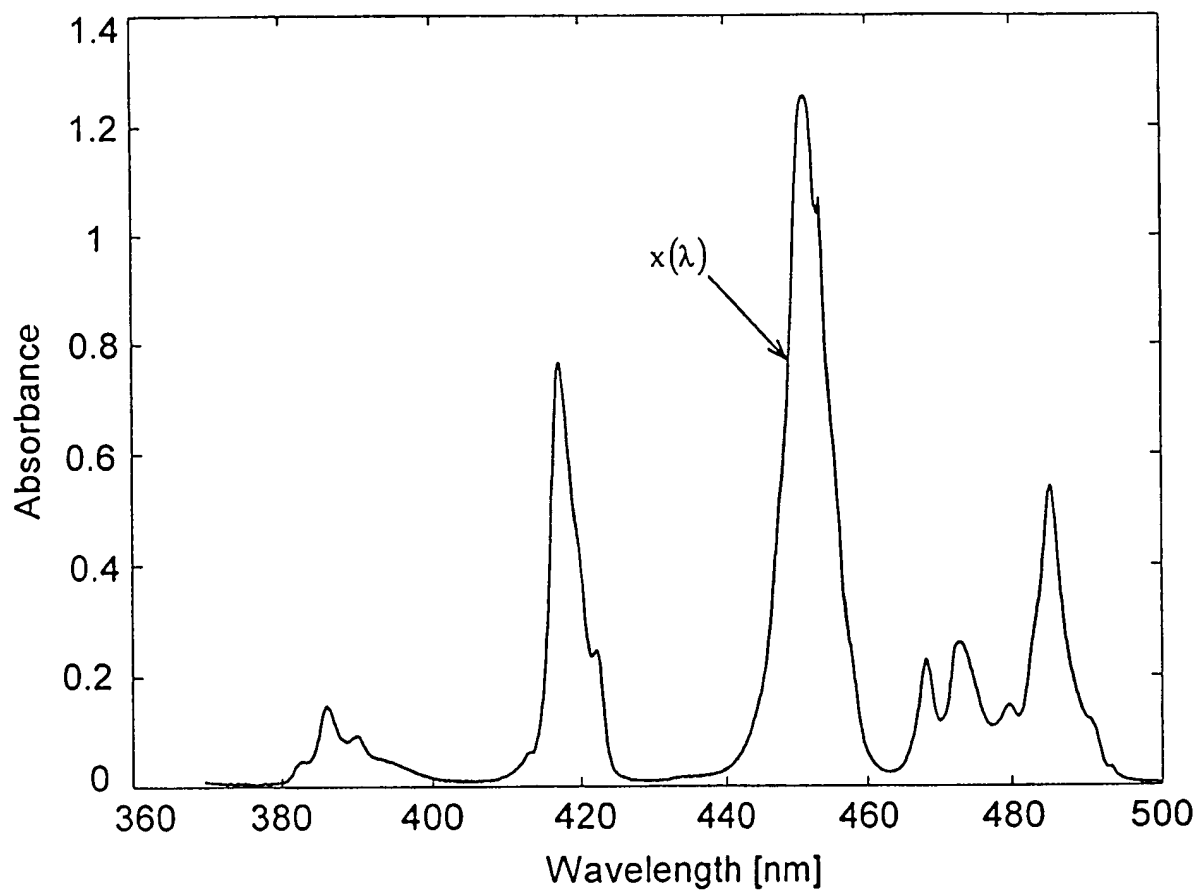


Figure 13a



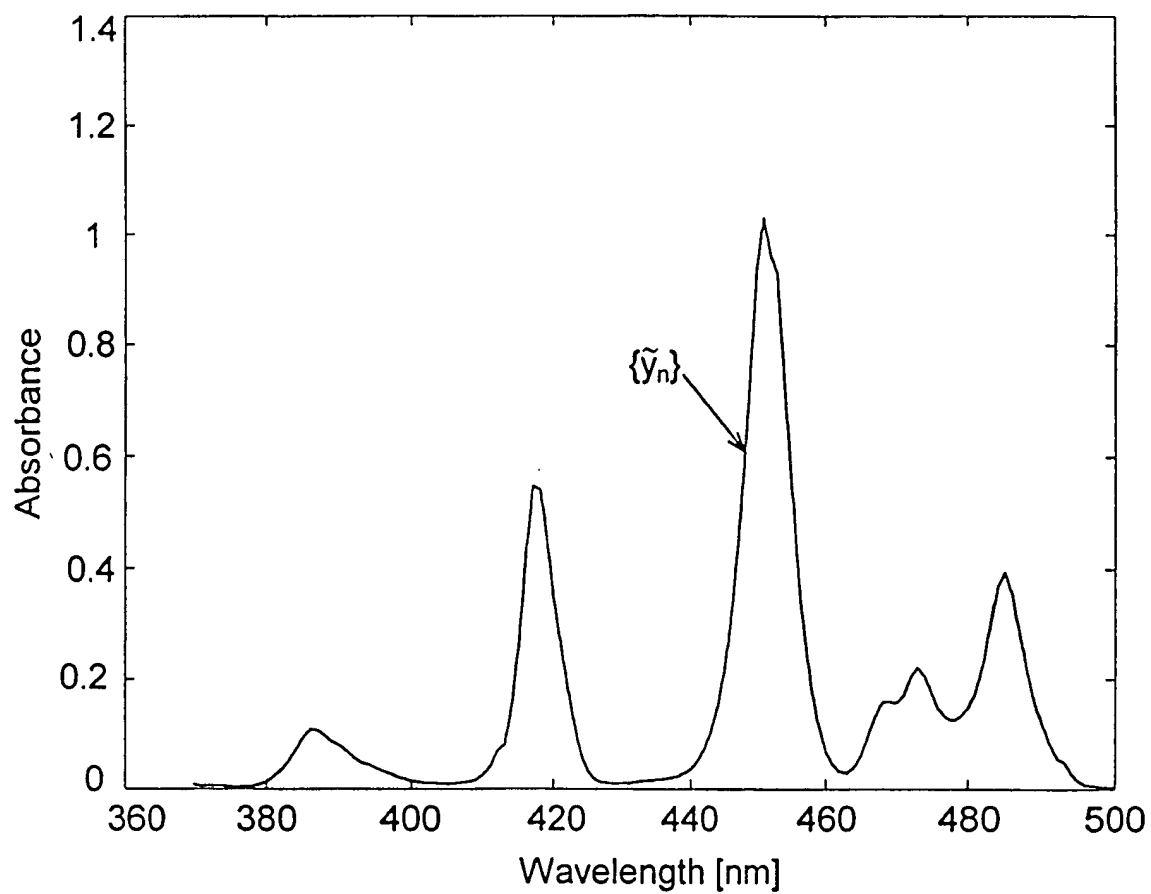


Figure 13b



The graph plots Absorbance on the y-axis (ranging from 0 to 1.4) against Wavelength [nm] on the x-axis (ranging from 380 to 540). The curve shows a broad absorption band peaking at approximately 420 nm with an absorbance of about 0.15. A much sharper and more intense peak is observed at approximately 445 nm, reaching an absorbance of 1.4. Following this sharp peak, there is a shoulder around 455 nm and another peak around 465 nm. The absorbance then decreases significantly, with minor fluctuations between 480 nm and 500 nm, before returning to near zero by 520 nm. An arrow points to the sharp peak at 445 nm, which is labeled with the mathematical expression  $\{y_n^{cal}\}$ .

Figure 14b

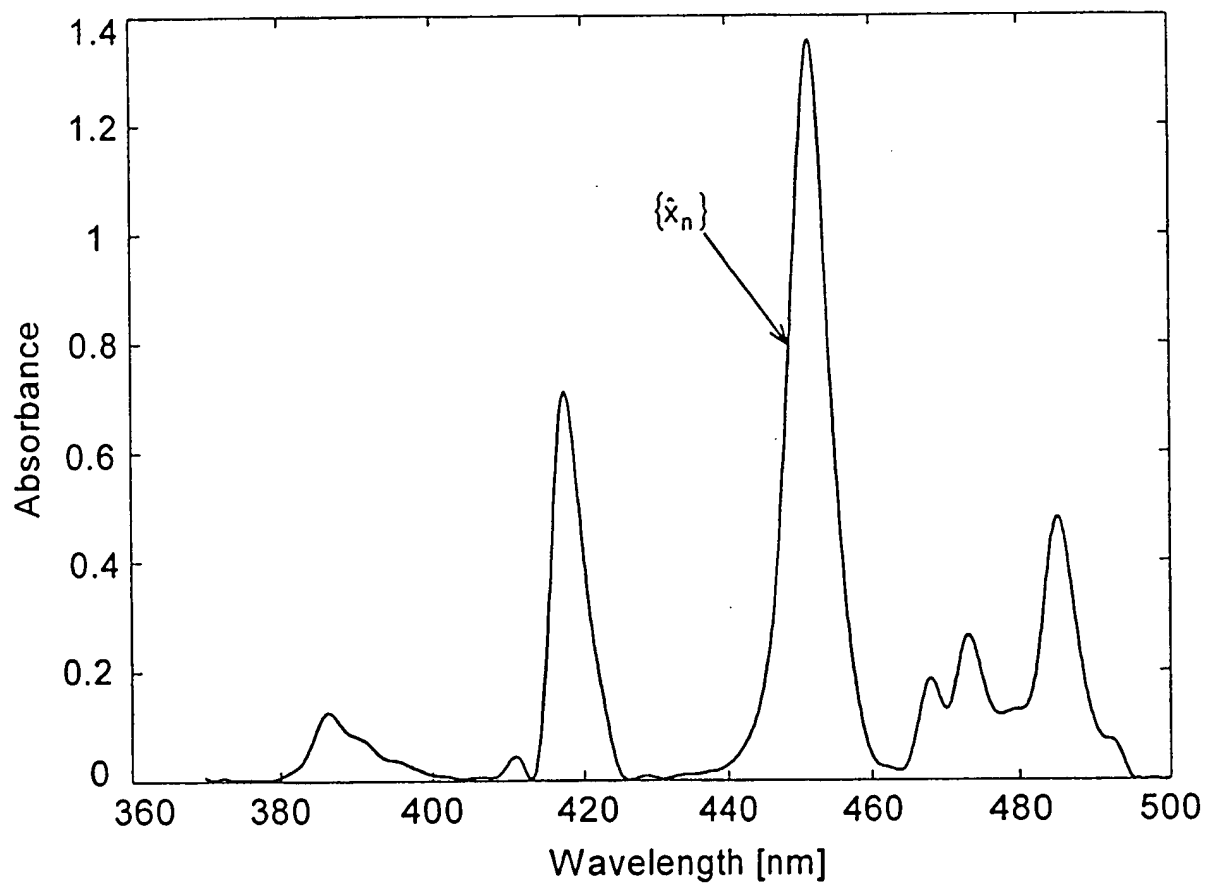


Figure 15a

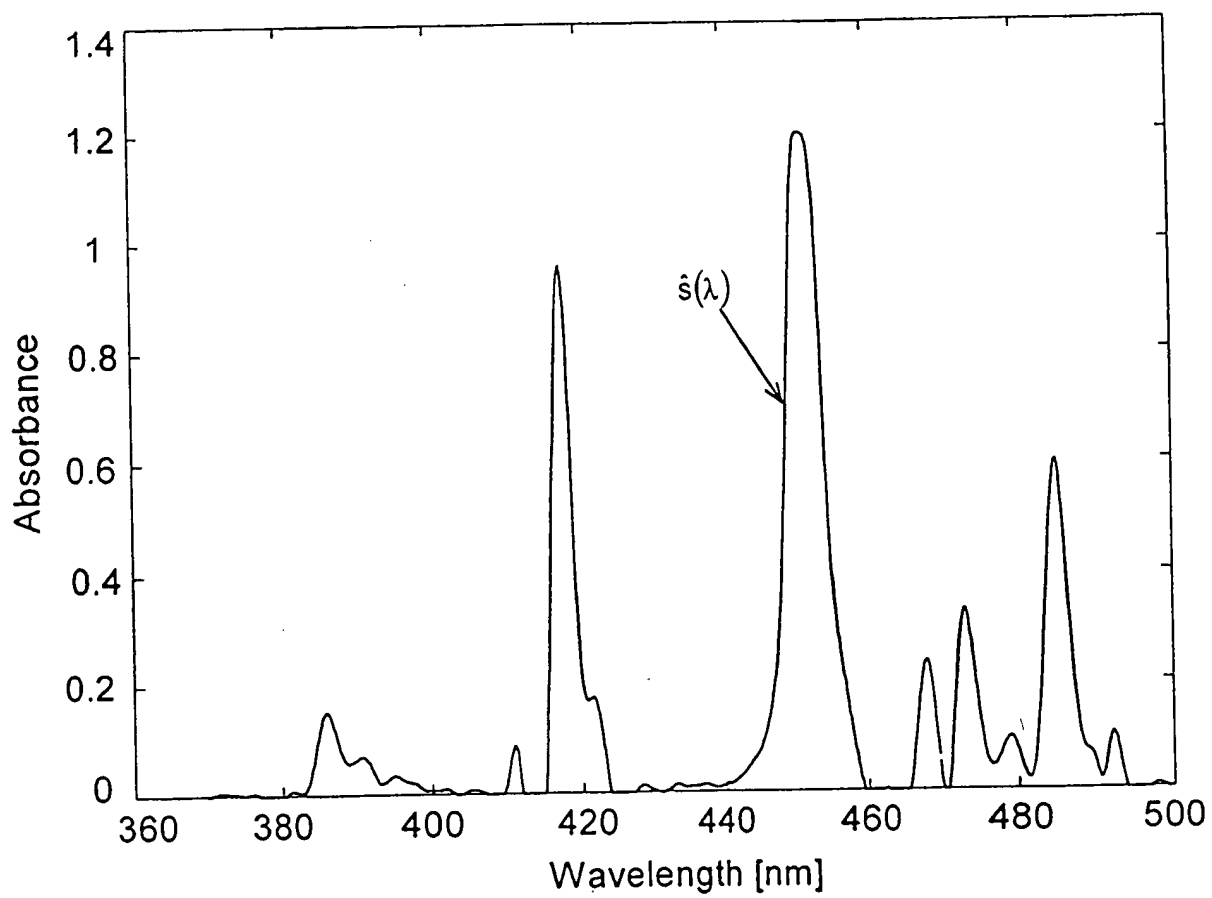


Figure 15b

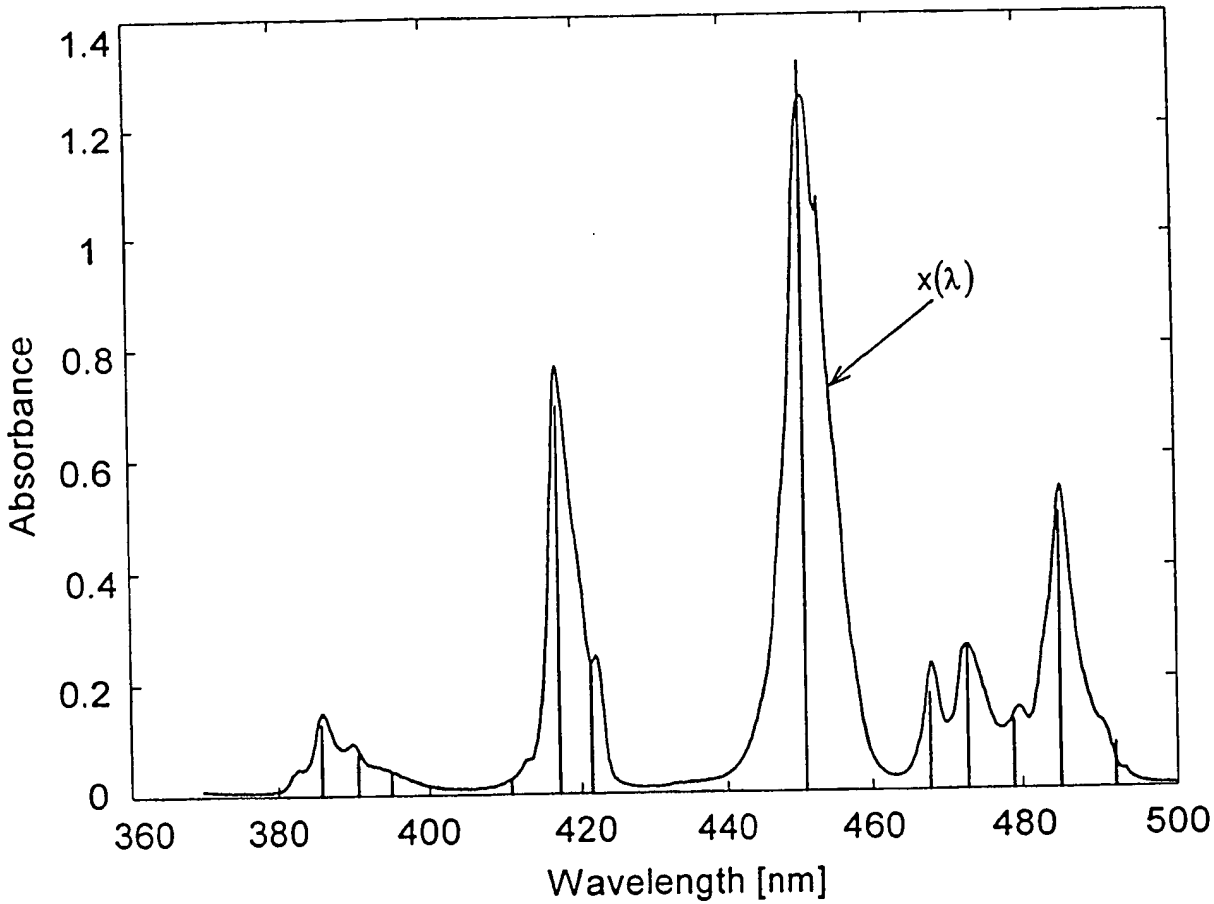
[illegible]

Figure 16

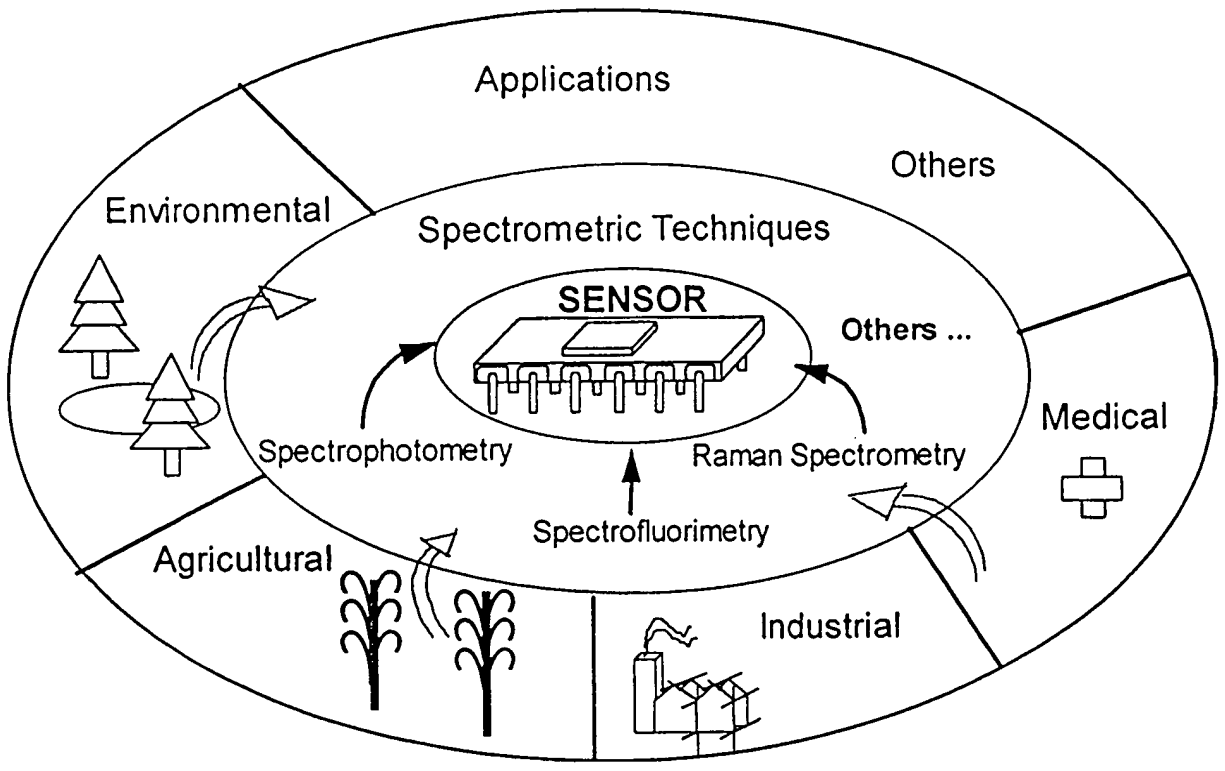


Figure 17